The Ballot was then closed, and the gentlemen proposed for admission as Honorary Members of the Academy were declared by the President to be duly elected.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1852.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D. D., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

REV. CHARLES GRAVES, D. D., read a paper on the affinities of certain Irish and Latin words.

One of the laws of affinity noticed by Dr. Graves is, that in a number of Irish words derived from, or cognate with, the Latin, the letter *n* disappears. He illustrated this law by the following list of words, which admits of being considerably increased:—

Argentum,	airgiod.	Infernus,	iffiond.
Cantilena,	ceadal.	Inter,	idir.
Carpentum,	carbad.	Mensa,	miadr.
Census,	ciod.	Mensis,	miod.
Centum,	ceud.	Quinque,	cuig.
Consecro,	coisreacaim.	Tendo,	teud.
Consto,	cosdus.	Ulna,	uille.
Dens,	deud.	Viginti,	fiche.

In these instances the *n* disappears generally before a consonant; and most frequently before *d* or *t*. The full establishment of this fact contributes materially to the proof of M. Pictet's assertion, that -aid, the suffix of the 3rd pers. plur. indic. pres. in Irish, corresponds with the Sanskrit *-anti* and the Latin *-ant*, *-ent*, *-unt*.

An initial *n* seems to have been suppressed in the words oidhce, *nox*, and uimhir, *numerus*. But this may, perhaps, be

accounted for by supposing that it was confounded with the *n* of the article.

Another law, of which Dr. Graves proved the application, is, that several Irish words beginning with vowels have Latin cognates, beginning with *p*.

The following were adduced as instances:—

Palma,	ailm.	Piscis,	iarg.
Pater,	athair.	Porcus,	orc.
Pectus,	uchd.	Purus,	ur.

In such cases the *p* was probably first softened into an *f*, which afterwards disappeared. This view is confirmed by the fact, that the Teutonic cognate in two of the preceding instances, viz., *pater*, and *piscis*, begins with *f*. And the disappearance of an initial *f* is most frequent in Irish.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1853.

JOHN ANSTER, LL. D., VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

GILBERT SANDERS, Esq., was elected a Member of the Academy.

On the recommendation of the Council, it was Resolved,—

"That leave be given to read Papers of which the general nature shall have been approved by Council, but that, unless an Abstract of a Paper shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Council, on or before the night of reading, the title only of it shall be published in the Proceedings of the Academy."

A letter from Mr. Macaulay, returning thanks for his election as an Honorary Member, was read.

The Rev. Professor Graves communicated the following theorem relating to the total curvature of bounded portions of surfaces:—

If a closed curve B *be traced on any surface whatsoever,* S, *the total curvature of the included portion of the surface may be represented by means of the following construction:—Let a developable surface,* D, *be circumscribed along the bounding curve, and let it be opened by cutting it along one of its rectilinear generatrices,* G, *and developed upon a plane; then the angle between g g′, the two right lines which correspond to that generatrix, will represent the total curvature of the proposed portion of the surface.*

To prove this theorem, let us conceive a sphere whose radius is unity. Let a cone, C, be formed by radii paralel to the rectilinear generatrices of the circumscribed developable